

BMJ Open Mapping patients' experiences from initial symptoms to gout diagnosis: a qualitative exploration

Jennifer Liddle,¹ Edward Roddy,¹ Christian D Mallen,¹ Samantha L Hider,¹ Suman Prinjha,² Sue Ziebland,² Jane C Richardson¹

To cite: Liddle J, Roddy E, Mallen CD, *et al.* Mapping patients' experiences from initial symptoms to gout diagnosis: a qualitative exploration. *BMJ Open* 2015;**5**:e008323. doi:10.1136/bmjopen-2015-008323

► Prepublication history and additional material is available. To view please visit the journal (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmjopen-2015-008323>).

Received 27 March 2015

Revised 21 July 2015

Accepted 30 July 2015



CrossMark

¹Research Institute for Primary Care and Health Sciences, Keele University, Keele, UK

²Nuffield Department of Primary Care Health Sciences, Oxford University, Oxford, UK

Correspondence to

Jennifer Liddle;
j.liddle@keele.ac.uk

ABSTRACT

Objective: To explore patients' experiences from initial symptoms to receiving a diagnosis of gout.

Design: Data from in-depth semistructured interviews were used to construct themes to describe key features of patients' experiences of gout diagnosis.

Participants and setting: A maximum variation sample of 43 UK patients with gout (29 men; 14 women; age range 32–87 years) were recruited from general practices, rheumatology clinics, gout support groups and through online advertising.

Results: Severe joint pain, combined with no obvious signs of physical trauma or knowledge of injury, caused confusion for patients attempting to interpret their symptoms. Reasons for delayed consultation included self-diagnosis and/or self-medication, reluctance to seek medical attention, and financial/work pressures. Factors potentially contributing to delayed diagnosis after consultation included reported misdiagnosis, attacks in joints other than the first metatarsophalangeal joint, and female gender. The limitations in using serum uric acid (SUA) levels for diagnostic purposes were not always communicated effectively to patients, and led to uncertainty and lack of confidence in the accuracy of the diagnosis. Resistance to the diagnosis occurred in response to patients' beliefs about the causes of gout and characteristics of the people likely to be affected. Diagnosis prompted actions, such as changes in diet, and evidence was found of self-monitoring of SUA levels.

Conclusions: This study is the first to report data specifically about patients' pathways to initial consultation and subsequent experiences of gout diagnosis. A more targeted approach to information provision at diagnosis would improve patients' experiences.

INTRODUCTION

Gout is the most common form of inflammatory arthritis and affects around 2.5% of adults in the UK.¹ Clinical diagnosis is straightforward when classical features such as sudden onset of severe joint pain

Strengths and limitations of this study

- This study is the first to focus specifically on patients' experiences of gout diagnosis, including their decisions about how and when to first seek medical advice. A sample of people from different social backgrounds and age groups from across the UK were interviewed.
- Patients' accounts and understandings of what healthcare professionals did and said are, of course, their own perceptions. Accounts of the patient experience are of high importance in the current patient-centred provision of healthcare.
- Data presented are based on patients' retrospective accounts of their experiences, which may change with time. In addition, some patients' accounts of diagnosis and interactions with healthcare professionals in the past years may reflect issues or ideas that are no longer prevalent in current practice. However, the sample also included patients diagnosed recently, implying that the study's findings can be viewed as applicable to routine practice.
- A maximum variation sample is not intended to be numerically representative, but instead allows in-depth exploration and insight into previously hidden experiences of patients with gout, including those who fit the 'typical' patient with gout profile and those who do not. Consequently, the use of relative frequencies is avoided in the text to avoid confusion.

(reaching peak intensity within 12–24 h), swelling, tenderness and erythema affecting the first metatarsophalangeal (MTP) joint are present.^{2–8} When these features are not present or joints other than the first MTP joint are affected, definitive diagnosis requires confirmation of the presence of monosodium urate (MSU) crystals in synovial fluid or tophi.⁶ However, the skills to perform diagnostic joint aspiration are often lacking in primary care,^{9 10} where the majority of patients with gout are diagnosed and managed.¹¹ This can lead to various problems with diagnosis, including misdiagnosis,

delayed diagnosis, or underdiagnosis or overdiagnosis,^{11–18} particularly in females,¹⁹ among whom gout is less common.¹

Much evidence has already been published documenting and measuring the extent of suboptimal management of gout and the accuracy of diagnosis.^{1 3 13 14 18 20–24} Studies have focused on the quality of gout management for diagnosed patients,^{14 18 21 25} but their emphasis has been primarily on treatment and monitoring. Those articles that have considered diagnosis have generally concentrated on diagnostic methods or accuracy.^{22–24} However, this quantitative research cannot capture patients' stories or provide an in-depth understanding of a patient's experience and perspectives. To date, there is limited gout research using qualitative methodology. One qualitative study focused on patients' experiences in gout management,²⁶ but did offer some insight into patients' experiences of diagnosis. A reluctance to seek advice for symptoms was reported. Negative connotations and perceptions of gout as a man's disease also meant that some patients were initially unwilling to accept the diagnosis and/or to use the term 'gout' to refer to their condition.²⁶ Another qualitative study found that patients had 'vivid recollections' of their first attacks of gout.¹⁰

There has been no previously published research specifically examining patient experiences of gout diagnosis. Researching diagnosis is important for understanding lay experience of illness, patient compliance, health education, and other aspects of health and illness, as well as for improving non-biomedical aspects of clinical practice.^{27 28} This study aimed to explore patients' pathways to consultation and to describe key features of their experiences of gout diagnosis.

RESEARCH METHODS

Design

This study aimed to explore patients' pathways to gout diagnosis and to capture their narratives of going through this process. A qualitative design was used to gain a greater understanding of patient experiences, and to identify key features and issues within these experiences.

Informed written consent was obtained from all participants.

Sampling and recruitment

Maximum variation sampling (purposely selecting a heterogeneous sample)²⁹ was used to select the sample. The rationale behind this method was that 'common patterns that emerge from great variation are of particular interest and value in capturing the core experiences and central, shared aspects or impacts' of gout diagnosis.²⁹ A wide range of recruitment methods was employed, including the use of recruitment posters in general practices and rheumatology clinics, information

packs handed out by members of the study advisory group, information put on local and national gout support group websites, and other online advertising sites. Interview recordings were also intended for use as an online resource about experiences of gout (health-talk.org); thus, a wide geographical spread of participants was required to provide representation of people across England, Wales and Scotland. A literature review, and a clinical and user advisory group were used to draw up a list of other categories (in addition to geographic region) that covered the types of experiences and demographic variables that were considered to be of most importance to clinicians and patients. Potential participants who responded quickly to recruitment advertisements were used to fill the most common categories (current age, age at diagnosis, sex and years since gout diagnosis), with the only inclusion criteria being a self-reported diagnosis of gout and a minimum age >18 years. As the study progressed, recruitment was targeted by selective recruitment of people who responded to study advertisements (according to individual characteristics) to ensure that all other categories (nationality, geographical location, marital status, living arrangements, work status, number of attacks in past 12 months) were covered. Ongoing recruitment was discussed by the research team and when 43 individuals had been interviewed, it was agreed that a point of data saturation had been reached and that the sample was sufficient to provide representation across all categories.

Data collection

Face-to-face individual semistructured interviews with 43 participants were conducted by an experienced qualitative researcher (JL). Participants were contacted by telephone or email to fix the interviews. All interviews took place in the participants' homes or workplaces. Following informed consent, interviews were audio or video recorded depending on the participant's preference. A narrative approach³⁰ was used to encourage individuals to talk about living with gout and their experiences. This facilitated the exploration of each individual's own concerns, meanings and priorities related to gout diagnosis, rather than these being imposed by predetermined questions.³¹ The researcher used an interview guide to explore areas in more depth, and to ask about topics that had not been previously mentioned.

Data analysis

Interview recordings were transcribed verbatim and checked by the researcher (JL). NVivo V.9 (QSR) computer software was used to facilitate data coding, sorting and retrieval. JL read and re-read all transcripts and constructed a coding frame of themes using the method of constant comparison.³² A second researcher (SP) checked these to identify any additional codes. Analytic themes relating to diagnosis were then discussed and

developed further by JL and JCR,³³ and existing models of delays to diagnosis and pathways to treatment were used as frameworks to assist in the analysis of the process leading to diagnosis.^{34 35} Further analyses and extracts from interviews are presented on <http://www.healthtalk.org> and illustrated with interview excerpts.

RESULTS

Quotations are used to represent the range of responses expressed by participants and illustrate the findings. All names used are pseudonyms.

Sociodemographic characteristics

The sample included people from different age groups, social backgrounds and geographical areas, people from two ethnic groups, and men and women who had been diagnosed recently as well as those who had lived with gout for many years (table 1).

Overall findings

Experiences consistent with a typical onset of symptoms featured strongly in patients' accounts—they woke up during the night or in the morning with severe pain^{36 37} which was often, though not exclusively, in the first metatarsophalangeal (MTP) joint.²⁻⁵ Patients described a distinctive pain, unlike any other they had experienced before.

My left knee was in complete agony. I couldn't bend it. [...] it was not like any sort of pain I'd had before. It wasn't particularly swollen. [...] there was no obvious signs of injury. It was very debilitating because basically I couldn't move it at all. (Andrew, 50yrs)

Descriptions of gout causing the worst pain patients had ever had—even compared with heart attacks and childbirth—were common. This had made their first attacks particularly memorable; therefore they were able to give rich, detailed accounts of their gout pain experiences.

A common belief among patients who described a clinical diagnosis was that the diagnosis was made based on blood tests to measure serum uric acid (SUA) levels, despite the fact that these tests cannot confirm or exclude a diagnosis of gout.^{5 6} Wendy described how blood samples were taken, and the diagnosis was made when she returned for the results of the SUA test:

So I got myself off to the doctors and that's what he said, 'oh yes it is red and it's hot and, you know, I think you've got gout'. But he said we won't know for sure until we've done these blood tests. (Wendy, 66yrs).

Main themes in diagnosis

The analysis resulted in six main themes related to diagnosis. Key points within each theme are summarised below. Online supplementary material, including supporting data and further details of each theme, is available at *BMJ Open* online.

Patients' interpretations of symptoms

Patients described how, once they experienced pain symptoms, they began to analyse these to try to identify the cause and determine what action to take. Patients considered a wide variety of possible causes for their symptoms, including infection, insect bites, chilblains, working too hard and broken toes. The intensity of pain was sometimes particularly worrying because patients thought it could be caused by a life-threatening illness. The location of pain within and/or around a joint was a factor that appeared to cause particular confusion. The location, combined with the severity of the pain, led patients to believe that the pain could be a result of physical trauma, but this conflicted with their knowledge that they had not injured themselves and could not see any obvious signs of physical trauma.

Decisions about seeking medical attention

Patients' approaches to deciding *if* or *when* to consult a medical professional ranged widely, from those who made an appointment to see the general practitioner (GP) as soon as possible—often motivated by pain intensity—to those who waited for several months or years before seeking advice. Delays in seeking medical advice were due to factors such as self-diagnosis/treatment, financial pressures, and being on holiday abroad at the time of a first attack.

I'd worked with it for 3 weeks, walking on the side of my foot [...] it's probably the worst pain I've had, in my life [...] I was a piece worker so what I made I got paid for, if I didn't make it, I didn't get paid, so and, you know, we were, young family then, so... [...] eventually I just had to give in and go to the Doctors and get signed off for a week or two. (Steve, 64yrs)

Triggers and delays within the diagnostic interval

The 'diagnostic interval' describes the period of time between the first appointment with a healthcare professional and the formal diagnosis being made.³⁵ This varied widely, from those who were diagnosed in their first appointment or a few weeks later to those who were not diagnosed until a later appointment, several months or years later.

I went to the A&E [...] I saw a doctor there and he thought I'd been bitten on the foot, which was interesting, and they gave me some drawing paste to put over the actual area, it was the usual place, on the big toe, swollen there, and he said, 'If it doesn't improve come back and we'll have a look at it'. [...] Obviously it didn't improve [...] The doctor didn't identify what it was [...] it was just really a shot in the dark, so my medical advice then was not geared towards gout. (Henry, 63yrs)

Patients talked about a number of delays and problems they encountered during the period before a diagnosis was made, including misdiagnosis and difficulty getting an appointment when symptoms were most

Table 1 Sociodemographic characteristics of sample

	Men (%) (n=29)	Women (%) (n=14)	Total (%) (n=43)
Age group at interview (years)			
30–49	4 (14)	3 (21)	7 (16)
50–69	16 (56)	7 (50)	23 (54)
70–89	9 (31)	4 (28)	13 (30)
Age group at diagnosis (years)			
<30	1 (3)	1 (7)	2 (5)
30–49	19 (66)	4 (29)	23 (53)
50–69	9 (31)	7 (50)	16 (37)
70–89	–	2 (14)	2 (5)
Time since diagnosis (years)			
1–5	4 (14)	6 (43)	10 (23)
6–10	2 (7)	4 (29)	6 (14)
11–15	6 (21)	3 (21)	9 (21)
≥16	17 (59)	1 (7)	18 (42)
Ethnicity/nationality			
White British	27 (93)	13 (92)	40 (92)
Asian British	2 (7)	1 (7)	3 (7)
Geographical location			
England	28 (97)	11 (79)	39 (91)
Scotland	–	2 (14)	2 (5)
Wales	1 (3)	1 (7)	2 (5)
Living arrangements			
Living alone	2 (7)	4 (29)	6 (14)
Living with one other person	20 (69)	6 (43)	26 (60)
Living with more than one other person	7 (24)	4 (29)	11 (26)
Marital status			
Married/long-term partner	27 (93)	9 (64)	36 (84)
Single	–	2 (14)	2 (5)
Divorced/separated	–	2 (14)	2 (5)
Widowed	2 (7)	1 (7)	3 (7)
Current work status			
Retired	16 (55)	9 (64)	25 (58)
Full-time work	6 (21)	5 (36)	11 (26)
Part time work	5 (17)	–	5 (12)
Student (higher education)	1 (3)	–	1 (2)
Not working for health reasons	1 (3)	–	1 (2)
Attacks in past 12 months			
0	10 (3)	4 (29)	14 (33)
1–4	16 (55)	6 (43)	22 (51)
5–9	1 (3)	1 (7)	2 (5)
≥10	2 (7)	3 (21)	5 (12)
Recruitment source			
Newspaper/magazine/ newsletter/email advertisement	5 (17)	4 (29)	9 (21)
Research team colleagues/personal contacts	3 (10)	1 (7)	4 (9)
Advertisement seen by participant's friend/ colleague	6 (21)	5 (36)	11 (26)
Local radio	3 (10)	1 (7)	4 (9)
Online gout forum/website	3 (10)	2 (14)	5 (12)

Continued

Table 1 Continued

	Men (%) (n=29)	Women (%) (n=14)	Total (%) (n=43)
Patient group	4 (14)	–	4 (9)
Health professional	2 (7)	1 (7)	3 (7)
Internet search	1 (3)	–	1 (2)
More than one source (newspaper and radio)	1 (3)	–	1 (2)
Unknown	1 (3)	–	1 (2)

severe. Some patients with gout attacks in joints other than the first MTP joint, such as the knee, had their symptoms attributed to other causes such as sports injuries. Gender was another factor that appeared to cause delays for some women.

Accepting or doubting the diagnosis

Patients who remained unconvinced about the accuracy of the diagnosis either questioned the severity of their symptoms, the method of diagnosis, or had not reconciled the diagnosis with their ideas about the causes and characteristics of people likely to be affected.

I often doubt, I think 'oh have they got it wrong?' you know, because I don't speak to anybody who's got it, especially my age, you're talking like really—much older men, like my Nanna knows people who've got it, but [...] they're not women. (Georgina, 41yrs)

Others felt that their diagnosis of gout was more the result of a process of elimination than it was a process of identification (or confirmation) of the condition, leading them to suspect that doctors were 'not sure' about what was causing their symptoms.

Thoughts and feelings on receiving the diagnosis

A desire for greater information provision at the point of diagnosis was a strong theme in the interviews. Not all patients were aware that gout was a chronic condition that required long-term management.

While some patients were not surprised by the diagnosis, others were shocked, angry or confused because they believed their lifestyles were very different to those they associated with gout. The contradiction was reinforced by some health professionals placing an emphasis on lifestyle changes. Resistance to the label of 'gout' featured strongly in some interviews, and some interviewees chose to explain their symptoms as 'arthritis', rather than as gout, to other people.

I think probably in the beginning, I didn't actually tell anyone. I just said, 'Oh, I had a pain. I had trouble with my big toe.' [...] I think because of that sort of possibly kind of embarrassment. It's easier to say that you've got arthritis or something, rather than saying that you've got gout. [...] Probably because people might assume that

you drink and eat lots of red meat and you're overweight and things like that, and you're not. (Judith, 61yrs)

Actions on receiving the diagnosis

Being diagnosed with gout was an immediate prompt for further action by some patients. For example, they spent time searching the internet for information about the condition, joined internet forums or discussion groups for people with gout, or asked their GP for referral to a specialist.

One key unanticipated finding that has not previously been reported in the literature was that, after doing research on the internet following diagnosis, two patients had bought equipment to monitor their own SUA levels.

I've got one of those little kits that you use. So I wanted to make sure that [...] wanted to understand my own disease and manage my own disease, so I've been doing that ever since. [...] So, the first thing I did was, I calibrated my monitor with the blood test. [...] that seemed like an accurate representation of what the bloods were telling me. [...] And I've actually, at some points, titrated my own dose of Allopurinol. (Adam, 41yrs)

Another common pattern was that patients began to change their diets in response to information they read on the internet, regardless of whether or not their GP had recommended such changes.

DISCUSSION

This paper is the first to look specifically and in-depth at patients' pathways to initial consultation and experiences of gout diagnosis. Several issues were raised by patients that may have led to delays in their diagnoses. Owing to its qualitative nature, the study also resulted in unanticipated findings³¹ around self-monitoring. It is not appropriate to draw inferences about the prevalence of experiences from these qualitative data.³⁸ However, these do provide an insight into the nature and range of issues that patients may experience in the diagnosis of gout. This has implications for clinical practice in terms of understanding and addressing delays in the diagnostic interval, and improving patient experiences of gout diagnosis.

Understanding delays in diagnosis

Consistent with other descriptions of processes leading to diagnosis,^{34 35} patients analysed their symptoms to try and identify the cause and to determine what action to take. Evidence about patient decisions of *how* and *when* to seek medical advice—particularly the fact that some patients waited months or even years before consulting—contributes to the understanding of why gout is sometimes diagnosed late in its clinical course.^{9 10} Links between the reluctance to seek medical attention and patients' embarrassment of admitting to the pain of gout have previously been reported,²⁶ but the data here

suggest that other factors such as financial pressures, first attacks occurring during trips outside the UK, self-diagnosis and/or self-medication may also play a part. Additional factors that may have caused delays (during the diagnostic interval) for the patients in this study included misdiagnosis, attacks in joints other than the first MTP joint, female gender, and consultations taking place after the period when symptoms were at their peak intensity (when visible classical features of an attack may have been less evident). These findings are useful in identifying the range of factors that may contribute to delayed diagnosis, and perhaps require further exploration. In particular, it would be useful to explore experiences of diagnosis with patients from a wider range of ethnic backgrounds in order to ascertain whether there are cultural factors contributing to delayed diagnosis in some cases.

Implications for self-management

One unanticipated finding from the study is that diagnosis prompted several patients to proactively attempt to take control of managing their condition by purchasing equipment to self-monitor SUA levels. Given that this finding has not been widely reported before, clinicians should be aware that patients may be monitoring their own SUA levels and may wish to discuss these. In addition, this finding may be relevant for future studies looking into the acceptability of self-monitoring or self-titration.

Targeting information provision at diagnosis to improve patients' understanding and confidence

From the findings reported in this study, several key areas can be identified where a more targeted approach to information provision at diagnosis would improve patients' experiences. These are relevant both for information provision in the consultation, and for decisions about the information that is included in gout patient information leaflets, websites or other materials.

The first issue is around the measurement of SUA levels. Despite the fact that the results of SUA tests cannot confirm or exclude a diagnosis of gout,^{5 6} findings from this study suggest that the limitations in using SUA levels for diagnostic purposes are not always (effectively) communicated to patients. Understanding gout has previously been stated as important for patient adherence and self-management;^{11 39 40} so improving patient understanding of this aspect of gout would be beneficial.

The second key point is that male and female patients may be resistant to being labelled with a diagnosis of gout. Negative views about gout can impact on disease management and adherence to urate-lowering therapy (ULT).^{41–43} Emphasising that gout is a form of arthritis may give patients greater confidence in accepting the diagnosis and communicating it to others. In addition, reassurance could be offered to female patients that, although less common, it is not unusual for women to

have gout. Research with patients from a wider range of ethnic groups may also provide insights into providing information to reflect any cultural differences in the understanding or the experiences of gout.

The third issue centres around raising awareness of gout as a chronic condition that requires long-term management.^{12 39} Patients leaving the consultation thinking of gout as an intermittent, acute condition, clearly has implications for their subsequent behaviour and perceptions of the need for ULT. If patients are not aware that long-term management is important, they may be less likely to return if they experience subsequent attacks, relying instead on self-medication.

The fourth key finding is that getting an optimal balance of information provision around lifestyle factors¹² may be difficult. Too great an emphasis, as perceived by patients, was seen as judgemental, and reinforced misconceptions about the most common causes of gout and concerns about the condition being perceived as self-inflicted. On the other hand, perceiving that they were not given enough information could leave patients feeling 'fobbed off' and/or making drastic or unhealthy changes to their diets. The other challenge is for clinicians to balance information about non-pharmacological approaches (which may initially be prioritised by patients), and emphasis on more effective (but potentially less acceptable to some patients) pharmacological approaches.^{11 12} In addition, some patients seemed prepared to accept information they found on the internet despite the fact that this conflicted with advice from their GP. Previous research has also found that some patients value online resources more than doctors as information sources.⁴⁴ Future research could usefully explore these issues further in the context of gout diagnosis.

Focusing on these key areas (reasons for measuring SUA levels, gout as a form of arthritis, the chronic nature of gout, and the links between gout and lifestyle factors) in the consultation would increase confidence in the diagnosis and treatment, and help to address misconceptions about the causes of gout and the characteristics of people who are diagnosed with it.

Strengths and limitations

This paper is the first to focus specifically on patients' experiences of gout diagnosis, including their decisions about how and when to first seek medical advice. The sample of people from different social backgrounds and age groups allowed for in-depth exploration and insight into previously hidden experiences of patients with gout, including those who fit the 'typical' gout profile and those who do not. The study included patients from two ethnic groups, but it would be useful to explore experiences of diagnosis with patients from a wider range of ethnic backgrounds in order to ascertain whether there are cultural factors impacting on experiences of diagnosis in some cases. In addition, while accounts of patients' experience are of high importance in achieving patient-

centred provision of healthcare, patients' accounts and understandings of what health professionals *did* and *said* are, of course, their own perceptions. Retrospective accounts of experiences may also change with time, or reflect issues or ideas that are no longer prevalent in current practice.

CONCLUSION

This study is the first to report data specifically about patients' pathways to initial consultation and subsequent experiences of gout diagnosis. These data provide insight into the nature and range of issues that patients may experience in the diagnosis of gout. Such evidence has implications for clinical practice in terms of understanding and addressing delays in diagnosis, and adopting a more targeted approach to information provision at diagnosis to improve patients' experiences.

Twitter Follow Jennifer Liddle at @Jennifer_Liddle

Acknowledgements The authors thank all the respondents who gave their time to be interviewed. They also thank James Prior and Lorna Clarson for their comments on an earlier version of this manuscript; and the advisory group: Kelsey M Jordan, Consultant Rheumatologist and Honorary Senior Lecturer and Trustee of the UK Gout Society; Louise Locock, Director of Applied Research, Health Experiences Research Group, University of Oxford; Tom Margham, GP and Lead for Primary Care, Arthritis Research UK; Carol Rhodes, Patient and Public Involvement Coordinator, Keele University; and Carole Smailes, Interview Participant, Staffordshire.

Contributors JCR, CDM, JL, ER, SLH and SZ conceived and designed the study; all the authors contributed to the design of the semistructured interview schedule. JL carried out the interviews and led the analysis of the data. JL, JCR, CDM, SLH, SP, SZ and ER drafted the manuscript. SP acted as research 'buddy' for the project, advising on aspects of healthtalk.org procedures.

Funding This paper presents independent research funded by the National Institute for Health Research School for Primary Care Research (NIHR SPCR), Grant Reference Number 136. The views expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily those of the NHS, the NIHR or the Department of Health. CDM is funded by the National Institute for Health Research (NIHR) Collaborations for Leadership in Applied Health Research and Care West Midlands, the NIHR School for Primary Care Research and a NIHR Research Professorship in General Practice (NIHR-RP-2014-04-026).

Competing interests None declared.

Ethics approval NRES Committee South Central Berkshire (12/SC/0495 and 09/H0505/66).

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

Data sharing statement No additional data are available.

Open Access This is an Open Access article distributed in accordance with the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution (CC BY 4.0) license, which permits others to distribute, remix, adapt and build upon this work, for commercial use, provided the original work is properly cited. See: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

REFERENCES

1. Kuo CF, Grainge MJ, Mallen C, *et al.* Rising burden of gout in the UK but continuing suboptimal management: a nationwide population study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2015;74:661–7.
2. Nuki G. Gout. *Medicine* 2006;34:417–23.
3. Pascual E, Sivera F. Why is gout so poorly managed? *Ann Rheum Dis* 2007;66:1269–70.

4. Roddy E. Gout: presentation and management in primary care. *Hands on—reports on the rheumatic diseases (ARUK)*. 2011;6.
5. Roddy E, Mallen CD, Doherty M. Gout. *BMJ* 2013;347:f5648.
6. Zhang W, Doherty M, Pascual E, *et al*, EULAR Standing Committee for International Clinical Studies Including Therapeutics. EULAR evidence based recommendations for gout. Part I: diagnosis. Report of a task force of the standing committee for international clinical studies including therapeutics (ESCIIT). *Ann Rheum Dis* 2006;65:1301–11.
7. Sivera F, Andrés M, Carmona L, *et al*. Multinational evidence-based recommendations for the diagnosis and management of gout: integrating systematic literature review and expert opinion of a broad panel of rheumatologists in the 3e initiative. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2014;73:328–35.
8. Underwood M. Diagnosis and management of gout. *BMJ* 2006;332:1315–19.
9. Roddy E, Zhang W, Doherty M. Is gout associated with reduced quality of life? A case-control study. *Rheumatology* 2007;46:1441–4.
10. Harrold LR, Mazor KM, Velten S, *et al*. Patients and providers view gout differently: a qualitative study. *Chronic Illn* 2010;6:263–71.
11. Rees F, Jenkins W, Doherty M. Patients with gout adhere to curative treatment if informed appropriately: proof-of-concept observational study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2013;72:826–30.
12. Zhang W, Doherty M, Bardin T, *et al*, EULAR Standing Committee for International Clinical Studies Including Therapeutics. EULAR evidence based recommendations for gout. Part II: management. Report of a task force of the EULAR Standing Committee for International Clinical Studies Including Therapeutics (ESCIIT). *Ann Rheum Dis* 2006;65:1312–24.
13. Chen LX, Schumacher HR. Gout: can we create an evidence-based systematic approach to diagnosis and management? *Clin Rheumatol* 2006;20:673–84.
14. Cottrell E, Crabtree V, Edwards JJ, *et al*. Improvement in the management of gout is vital and overdue: an audit from a UK primary care medical practice. *BMC Fam Pract* 2013;14:170.
15. Wolfe F. Gout and hyperuricemia. *Am Fam Physician* 1991;43:2141–50.
16. Kienhorst LB, Janssens HJ, Franssen J, *et al*. Arthritis of the first metatarsophalangeal joint is not always gout: a prospective cohort study in primary care patients. *Joint Bone Spine* 2014;81:342–6.
17. Eisenberg JM, Schumacher HR, Davidson PK, *et al*. Usefulness of synovial fluid analysis in the evaluation of joint effusions. Use of threshold analysis and likelihood ratios to assess a diagnostic test. *Arch Intern Med* 1984;144:715–19.
18. Roddy E, Zhang W, Doherty M. Concordance of the management of chronic gout in a UK primary care population with the EULAR gout recommendations. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2007;66:1311–15.
19. Harrold LR, Yood RA, Mikuls TR, *et al*. Sex differences in gout epidemiology: evaluation and treatment. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2006;65:1368–72.
20. Doherty M, Jansen TL, Nuki G, *et al*. Gout: why is this curable disease so seldom cured? *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71:1765–70.
21. Wall GC, Koenigsfield CF, Hegge KA, *et al*. Adherence to treatment guidelines in two primary care populations with gout. *Rheumatol Int* 2010;30:749–53.
22. Doherty M, Bardin T, Pascual E. International survey on the diagnosis and management of gout. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2007;66:1685–6.
23. Janssens HJ, Franssen J, van de Lisdonk EH, *et al*. A diagnostic rule for acute gouty arthritis in primary care without joint fluid analysis. *Arch Intern Med* 2010;170:1120–6.
24. Pascual E, Andrés M, Vela P. Criteria for gout diagnosis? *J Rheumatol* 2013;40:356–8.
25. Pal B, Foxall M, Dysart T, *et al*. How is gout managed in primary care? A review of current practice and proposed guidelines. *Clin Rheumatol* 2000;19:21–5.
26. Spencer K, Carr A, Doherty M. Patient and provider barriers to effective management of gout in general practice: a qualitative study. *Ann Rheum Dis* 2012;71:1490–5.
27. Jutel A. Sociology of diagnosis: a preliminary review. *Sociol Health Illn* 2009;31:278–99.
28. Kleinman A, Eisenberg L, Good B. Culture, illness, and care: clinical lessons from anthropologic and cross-cultural research. *Ann Intern Med* 1978;88:251–8.
29. Patton M. *Qualitative evaluation and research methods*. Beverly Hills, CA: Sage, 1990.
30. Mishler G. *Research interviewing: context and narrative*. Harvard University Press, 1991.
31. Legard R, Keegan J, Ward K. In-depth interviews. In: Ritchie J, Lewis J, eds. *Qualitative research practice: a guide for social science students and researchers*. London: Sage, 2003:138–69.
32. Glaser B, Strauss A. *The discovery of grounded theory*. New York: Aldine Publishing, 1967.
33. Ziebland S, McPherson A. Making sense of qualitative data analysis: an introduction with illustrations from DIPEX (personal experiences of health and illness). *Med Educ* 2006;40:405–14.
34. Andersen BL, Cacioppo JT, Roberts DC. Delay in seeking a cancer diagnosis: delay stages and psychophysiological comparison processes. *Br J Soc Psychol* 1995;34:33–52.
35. Scott SE, Walter FM, Webster A, *et al*. The model of pathways to treatment: conceptualization and integration with existing theory. *Br J Health Psychol* 2013;18:45–64.
36. Mandell BF. Clinical manifestations of hyperuricemia and gout. *Cleve Clin J Med* 2008;75:S5–8.
37. Klerman EB. Clinical aspects of human circadian rhythms. *J Biol Rhythms* 2005;20:375–86.
38. Lewis J, Ritchie J. Generalising from qualitative research. In: Ritchie J, Lewis J, eds. *Qualitative research practice: a guide for social science students and researchers*. London: Sage, 2003:263–86.
39. Rees F, Hui M, Doherty M. Optimizing current treatment of gout. *Nat Rev Rheumatol* 2014;10:271–83.
40. Singh JA. Quality of life and quality of care for patients with gout. *Curr Rheumatol Rep* 2009;11:154–60.
41. Dalbeth N, Petrie KJ, House M, *et al*. Illness perceptions in patients with gout and the relationship with progression of musculoskeletal disability. *Arthritis Care Res (Hoboken)* 2011;63:1605–12.
42. Lindsay K, Gow P, Vanderpyl J, *et al*. The experience and impact of living with gout: a study of men with chronic gout using a qualitative grounded theory approach. *J Clin Rheumatol* 2011;17:1–6.
43. Harrold LR, Mazor KM, Peterson D, *et al*. Patients' knowledge and beliefs concerning gout and its treatment: a population based study. *BMC Musculoskelet Disord* 2012;13:180.
44. Schaffer R, Kuczyński K, Skinner D. Producing genetic knowledge and citizenship through the internet: mothers, pediatric genetics, and cybermedicine. *Sociol Health Illn* 2008;30:145–9.